

Kentucky



Gazette.

No. 19.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1835.

Vol. 50

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE EMPORIUM.

THE Subscribers are receiving and opening a great variety of FINE AND COMMON WARE of every description. The public are so well informed of their Establishment, that it is only necessary to say, they always intend to keep on hand an assortment superior to any in the Western States, and inferior to few in the Eastern cities. Persons commencing housekeeping, tavern-keepers and others, can be furnished with Japaned, Britannia, and Plated Ware, viz: Waiters, Tea Trays, Brass and Plated Castors, Candle sticks, Souffers and Trays; LAMPS of various kind, and many other articles, useful and ornamental.

The Subscribers are determined to sell low for cash, and invite the attention of purchasers of the city and country.

Merchants and dealers supplied, as usual, upon liberal terms.

JAMES & BROTHER.

Lexington, March 25, 1835.—12-1f



THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn.

HAVE paid with- in a few years past in the Western States, for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue

RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,

Lexington, March 21, 1835.—12-1f

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS FOR 1835.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of Staple and Fancy Articles; all of which will be sold at a small advance on prime cost. His friends are invited to call at the old stand and examine for themselves.

JAS. G. McKINNEY.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—15-3m
N. B. Just received a lot of Colerain Linen, very cheap, direct from Ireland.

NEW GROCERY.

THE Subscriber has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, on Water street, next door to L. C. Randall & Co. and opposite the Market-house, where he has just received, and is now opening, a fresh supply of FRESH TEAS, and will continue to keep for sale all articles in his line, on moderate terms, and at the usual prices. He will be happy for Country Produce, such as Meal, Flour, Bacon, &c. His friends and the public, generally, are requested to give him a call, as he flatters himself he shall be able to furnish something suitable for every taste.

JOHN F. THOMPSON.

Lexington, April 15, 1835.—15-1f

BLUE LICK WATER.

A FEW Barrels received this day, at Bradford's Auction Store; where the article will be constantly kept during the season.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3f

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, held in this city, on the 27th of April, 1835, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That in scaling and reducing subscriptions of Stock in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Commissioners will regard all the Stock subscribed and held for the benefit of and in trust for an individual, as the subscription of that individual.

2. Resolved, That every subscriber satisfying the Commissioners by affidavit that the stock subscribed in his own name, was subscribed bona fide for his own use and not in trust for others, shall be exempt from scaling, unless it shall appear by like affidavits that more than 10,000 shares of stock have been so subscribed and held, and then the excess of such shares shall be subject to scaling, and deducted from the largest, as provided in the charter.

3. Resolved, That all persons making it appear by affidavit that the stock subscribed in the names of others, was subscribed and held for their use and benefit, shall be admitted to the benefit of the second resolution as to the aggregate of such stock, and scaled and reduced according to its provisions.

4. Resolved, That in case of the absence of the real owner of the stock, the affidavit of his agent, attorney or friend shall be received.

5. Resolved, That in the event of it not appearing by affidavit as above provided, that 10,000 shares are bona fide subscribed, then the balance to be made up from the Stock about which no affidavits shall have been presented and scaling such Stock the subscription by one individual as agent or attorney for others, shall be considered in the aggregate as the subscription of said agent or attorney for his own use, and reduced accordingly, unless it be made appear otherwise by affidavit as above provided.

6. Resolved, That the Commissioners will proceed on the 1st Monday in June next in Lexington, to examine the books of subscription, and in the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and if necessary, to scale and reduce the subscriptions.

7. Resolved, That the first election of Directors of said Bank be held at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, on the 17th day of June, 1835.

8. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the newspapers of Kentucky, and copies of them forwarded by the chairman to the Commissioners at all the points of subscription of stock.

JOHN W. HUNT, Chairman.

J. A. GRINSTEAD, Clerk.

Lexington, April 17, 1835.—17-1&17thRide

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the Fayette County Factory, on the 15th inst. A SMALL IRON GREY MARE, 4 years old last spring; two white saddle marks on the back, near the kidneys; shod before; no other marks recollected. Any person delivering the above mare to me at the Factory, shall be liberally rewarded and all reasonable expenses paid.

ARTHUR B. CUNNINGHAM.

April 25, 1835.—17-3f

SCHOOL AT BORDENTOWN.

We congratulate the friends of the Church, at Bordentown, in the success which has crowned their laudable efforts in the cause of sound education. The Rev. SAMUEL EWING ARNOLD, whose advertisement will be in our next, has established a high reputation, as a teacher, during his connection, as Principal, with the Academy at Freehold. His papers, which have been submitted to, including testimonials from Sir Howard Douglas, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick, from the President and Vice-President of King's College, Windsor, and from the Trustees of the School, over which he presided in that province before his coming to New Jersey, are of the most honorable character. An intimate personal acquaintance with him gives us the highest confidence in his fidelity and success. We know of no place more desirable as a residence for children, than Bordentown; and we commend the School, under Mr. Arnold's direction, to the most liberal patronage.—Ed. Missionary.

BORDENTOWN ACADEMY.

THE central position at Bordentown, its singular salubrity, and its facility of access from the principal cities in the Union, have long marked it out as a most eligible location for seminaries of learning. For the information of those who have not visited this town, the following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Dean's last conventional address, is here inserted:—"There is certainly no place in the whole country better fitted for the establishment and support of schools and seminaries of learning, than Bordentown. Most beautiful for situation, proverbial for health, at the head of steamboat navigation, on the Delaware, and accessible twice in every day from New York, and from Philadelphia, the ground has but to be broken to ensure the most abundant harvest."

The Rev. Mr. Arnold, A. M. of the University of Windsor, (Nova Scotia), respectfully announces to the public, that arrangements have lately been completed for the establishment of a boarding, and day school here, which, (God willing,) will be ready for the reception of pupils on the first day of May. The building which has been procured for the purposes of the school, is situated near the bank of the Delaware, more than sixty feet above the surface of the water, surrounded by a beautiful and convenient area for gymnastic exercises, and commanding an extensive prospect of the river and surrounding country, which, in beauty, richness, and variety of scenery is not surpassed by any in America. The school rooms are large and commodious, and the dormitories, which are spacious and airy, are sufficiently numerous to contain a hundred boarders. The whole establishment is every way adapted to its destined purpose. Mr. Arnold is happy in having in a member of his own family, a lady who has been long accustomed to the domestic care of youth, and who, from her amiable character and mild disposition, is peculiarly qualified for this office, while her natural talents and fondness for children will lead her almost spontaneously to use every means to promote the health, comfort, and convenience of the pupils. The most able and accomplished teachers will be employed to instruct in the various branches of useful and ornamental knowledge; nor will the motto of the pupils fail to receive that watchful attention which is due to their paramount importance—for "what is good learning without good morals?" The system of government will be mild and parental, but sufficiently energetic to preserve perfect order and regularity. If any pupil shall be found irreclaimable by arguments of reason or moderate correction, to avoid the infection of a vicious example, notice will immediately be given to his parents of the necessity for his removal from the school. There will be two vacations in each year, the first of four weeks, commencing on the first Monday in October, the second, of the last two weeks in April. It is not deemed necessary to enter here into a more minute detail of the prospective operations of the school, nor to enumerate specifically the subjects, which will on different occasions and at various periods occupy the attention of teachers or pupils much less is it thought expedient to call the public attention to any peculiar talents which Mr. A. may think himself possessed for developing and cultivating the talent faculties of the youthful mind. After all that can be said, the public confidence or rejection must depend on the teacher's success. Mr. Arnold has leave to refer to the gentlemen whose names are annexed; and who, either from personal knowledge, authentic comments, or credible report from others, are qualified to give information of the result of his former experiments in teaching, both in the United States and British America.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, payable quarterly in advance, \$150.
Boarding includes board, lodging and washing.
Tuition, the ordinary branches of an English and Classical education.

Instruction in Foreign Languages, and in the branches of ornamental knowledge, at the usual prices.

Each pupil will be expected to furnish his own coat, mattress, bedding, and towels.

REFERENCES.

Right Rev. George W. Doane, D. D. Bishop of New York.

Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., Bishop of New York.

Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Bishop of North Carolina.

Rev. W. Burien, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, N. Y.

Rev. M. H. Henderson, Rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J.

Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Philadelphia.

General Wall, Burlington.

D. B. Ryall, Esq., Freehold N. J.

John L. McKnight, Esq.; W. W. Norcross, Esq.; Capt. McCall, Dr. Dobary, and Capt. Shippen, Bordentown.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE Summer Session of this institution commences on the 1st of May. In addition to the present Faculty, the Trustees have secured the services of Mr. S. C. Mullins, of Garard Co., an able and efficient Teacher, both in the Classical and Mathematical Departments. From the assistance thus rendered, the present faculty will have a better opportunity of attending to the higher classics and the sciences.

During the Summer Session, the Professors remain in the college a day in their Recitation rooms with the students.

A "Weekly Report" is issued every Saturday morning, giving a correct account of the Progress, the moral deportment, the absence and the late attendance of each student in the Institution during the week. Each Parent and each Guardian receives a copy of this report.

Civil Engineering is taught by the Professor of Mathematics in this institution (educated at West Point) in addition to all the branches taught in any College in the West.

Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. &c. complete.

Boarding \$1 50 a week in the country—\$2 a week in town—every thing furnished.

Tuition, including the use of Library, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. \$20 in advance.

From the Greenville Mountaineer.

Emigration.—The tide of emigration from South Carolina has been greater, we venture to assert, within the last three or four years, than was ever before witnessed in this vast Republic; and the current is still moving. Within the reach of our observation, a considerable number of respectable and wealthy inhabitants have left almost every neighborhood, for Alabama, or the "far West," and hundreds are now making preparation to remove in the course of the ensuing fall and winter. Large numbers have left this and the adjoining districts; and we are informed that all other parts of the State are similarly situated. If things continue in this manner a few years more, the State will, in a measure, be depopulated. Property, to the amount of several millions, has already been removed, and many thousands of the inhabitants have gone with it.

What is the cause of all this emigration? No doubt many, of all parties, have left on account of the political excitement which has existed here for the last four or five years; and the balance have gone because their lands are worn out, and consequently become unproductive. Are there no means of remedying these evils, from which our inhabitants seem to be fleeing as from the plague?

The first cause we see no probability of eradicating from the State at present—for we are told, that the party in power will throw off the shackles of Government the first opportunity that offers—and who, that has any thing at all at stake, wishes to risk his family and property in a country, whilst it is threatened with revolution, and a continual and angry turmoil is kept alive, when he can go elsewhere and live in peace and safety? Let the rulers of our once happy State look to these matters before it is too late—if that period has not already arrived.

From the N. H. Patriot.

ANSWER TO SIX MONTHS IN A CONVENT.

It would be difficult to point out in the whole range of history a single transaction, all the circumstances under which it occurred considered, more unprovokedly atrocious, wicked and brutal, than the wanton and ruthless destruction of the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown, Mass., on the night of the 11th of August last. The first news of that outrageous enormity justly filled every bosom, not absolutely callous to a sense of the rights and properties of civilized life, with the most unqualified detestation for the perpetrators of the infernal tragedy; and for the honor of humanity we hope subsequent reflection has not diminished, in any virtuous, unprejudiced mind, the horror first spontaneously begotten. "Arson, robbery, sacrilege, murder—perpetrated with the most shameless recklessness, the most brutal indifference and the most fiendlike deliberation"—ought never, can never admit of palliation or excuse. That in a country, distinguished of all the world ever for the intelligence of its people, the very existence of whose institutions is based on the general education of its citizens, eight defenceless and unoffending ladies employed exclusively in instructing the rising generation and worshipping their God, with forty-seven helpless female children confided to their care by the first families in the vicinity, for the sole purpose of acquiring useful knowledge, should be assailed and driven from their beds at midnight by the hideous yell, the stones, brick-bats and other missiles of an infuriated mob, and be doomed immediately after to behold the conflagration of the home from which they were forced by the torches of the incendiary ruffians who had broken their slumbers—was an event that by all ordinary calculation must forever have warranted apologetics. We are no believers in total depravity; but we know not where the advocates of that doctrine could find a better illustration of its truth, than in the conduct of an individual who could calmly and soberly apologise for the burning of the Convent. Yet, in the author of the "Six Months," and the nameless cabal who assume the parentage of the introduction of that work, such apologists have appeared. They have not dared openly and avowedly to come forward in justification of the diabolical robbery and midnight burnings of the rioters; but they have done what is fraught with infinitely more mischief than a frankly attempted justification would have been. The good sense of the community would have condemned and revolted at such an effort, as too gross and palpable a violation of justice and decency to be for a moment tolerated, but by a hypocritical cant of Godliness, a pretended zeal for the cause of pure Christianity, by false charges against the character and practices of the Ursuline sisters, as well as the professors of the same faith generally, by an artfully woven tissue of falsehoods, misrepresentations and perversions, put forth with much affected candor as a defence of assailed innocence, they have hoped, we trust vainly, to accomplish a double object to reconcile

the public to the notorious crimes of the 11th of August, and, by imposing on the credulity of the ignorant and bigotted, excite an unrelenting, uncompromising spirit of hostility and persecution against the whole Catholic sect. To expose the iniquities of this plot, and hold its projectors and abettors up to the indignation and scorn they merit, is the design of the Lady Superior's "Answer," with the "Preliminary Remarks." To our mind, as we said last week, they have completely succeeded in establishing the falsity, business and duplicity of Miss Reed's publication and its authors; and we are confident those of our readers who peruse both productions will coincide in this opinion.

There is not an assertion of any consequence from the beginning to the end of the "Six Months," which is not effectually and substantially disproved, and this too, by testimony not exclusively Catholic. Whenever the alleged facts were within the knowledge of Protestants, they are almost uniformly shown to be without even the shadow of foundation. Miss Reed is proved, by her own statements in her late work, to have erred, only in the slight period of one month and five days, in stating the time when she entered the establishment at Mount Benedict; she fixing it the 6th of August, when in fact it was the 11th of September. Instead of carrying to the nunnery a large quantity of "jewellery" and "ten silk dresses," she is shown to have been in such indigent circumstances as to be compelled after the death of her mother, to go out to service in the neighboring families, and even when admitted to the Convent, to have applied to be admitted as a servant and been refused on account of apparent ill health. Instead of being received by the Ursulines as a candidate for the sisterhood, she became an inmate of the institution merely as a charity pupil to remain six months, when it was hoped she might be qualified to earn a subsistence by teaching a small school; and, when she requested to be permitted to stay longer and take the veil, such were her idle, inattentive habits, and such her incapacity for usefulness, that her request was unequivocally refused. After her clandestine departure from among them, she occupied herself in retailing scandal against those who had sheltered, clothed, fed and instructed her, and in composing her "Narrative;" and was more or less busy in the work of slander and detraction until the Convent was demolished. There can be little doubt that her charges and insinuations, the most heinous of which are suppressed in her book, were the great causes of that excitement against the establishment which ended in its destruction. She doubtless found fit held-mates for the circulation of her calumnious stories in that little knot of intolerant fanatics, who have aided her in issuing them in a tangible shape; and their joint exertions were sufficient to produce the result so disgraceful to the hundred thousand inhabitants in full view of the scene. Finding the tide was beginning to return upon them, and that the Catholics were only renewing their strength after all their efforts to injure and destroy they deemed it best to make Miss Reed the instrument of palming off upon the credulous and unwary the most contemptible falsehoods and ridiculous absurdities for truth. But, unless we greatly mistake, the authors of this base attempt at fraud and imposition will forever hereafter regret their proceedings.

We felt bound to say thus much upon a subject in which we take no particular interest, except as the friends of religious toleration and liberty of conscience. Justice to a large and fast increasing denomination of Christians demanded an expression of our views, in relation to what we consider an unjustifiable and unfair attack upon their reputation. We have no partiality or hatred for the Catholics, and should dread their or any other sects obtaining the ascendancy over all others, as the base of civil and religious freedom. Should any party of professing Christians in this country ever so increase in numbers and power as to wield the destinies of the nation, to unite Church and state, our republican institutions will not long survive the union. But, if so much danger is to be apprehended from the progress of Romanism as many predict, we can inform them that bold denunciations, unfounded libels and wholesale calumnies, are not the proper measures to check it. Let correct information be diffused, let the evil tendencies of the system, whatever they are, be exposed; let its doctrines and precepts be brought to the test of right reason and logical argument; but, above all, let well directed moral training be substituted for the present method of misdirected religious instruction—let the infant be taught the knowledge of Deity and his attributes, with his own nature and capabilities, with his duties to God, to mankind and himself, instead of being as now imbued chiefly with the principles of bitter sectarianism—let him be accustomed to judge of Christian character by its fruits, to regard men as good or bad according as their

deeds may be, and not as they chance to possess this or that *ism*, or belong to one or another church—let these things be done as they should be, and, *must be*, ere the blessings of the Gospel can be fully realized, and few fears need be entertained of the ultimate triumph of Catholicism or any other one exclusive sect in the United States.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF NULLIFICATION. The restless ambition—the untiring industry—the revolutionary faculties, as well as feelings, which characterize Mr. Calhoun & his immediate friends, Messrs. McDuffie, Hamilton, Hayne, and Preston, never permit any opportunity to pass which can be made productive of public excitement—especially in the South. These discontented spirits are unfortunately located in a State in which the parish system of elections, like the rotten borough system in England, puts the power of the State in the hands of a minority—and the Legislature elected by this minority, has full power over the constitution. The Government is therefore a minority Government. The active aristocracy, when once in possession of the Legislature, which they may obtain without the consent of a majority of the People, is in fact the sovereign power of the State. Hence it is that we hear so much of STATE SOVEREIGNTY from Mr. Calhoun and his junta. It is because they compose the State. Their will can at any time alter the constitution—impose test oaths—command all the means of the Treasury—raise an army by conscription. By these means they have absolutely subdued the spirit of a majority of the People in South Carolina, having first driven the greater portion of those who would not submit to their tyranny, to other States, to seek safety and repose. We give an article in another column, from a South Carolina print, which alludes with much sensibility to the subject, under the head of Emigration.

It is apparent, however, that Mr. Calhoun and his junta are resolved not to lose their Subjects by this sort of expatriation. They mean, like the Arabian prophet, to propagate their principles beyond the desert. Hence their new alliance with Mr. Speaker Bell, of Tennessee, under the shadow of Judge White's name. The object of these confederates is to build up a Southern party on sectional considerations solely, and produce such difficulties between the slave holding and non slave-holding States, upon the question of slavery, and its concomitant interests, as shall rend the Union. The politicians engaged in this scheme, doubtless look to a Southern Government, upon the consolidation principles of Mr. McDuffie's celebrated pamphlet, as the grand consummation. But they have, in all likelihood, an intermediate alternative to satisfy their ambition, which they hope to accomplish by building up a Southern party under the auspices of Judge White, upon a sectional, or, as the Mercury calls it, "geographical view" of politics. By embodying the South under Judge White, it is supposed by the Machiavels who use his name, that it will become a political capital to be employed in the sort of traffic which, on one occasion, made the Presidency, and the secondary stations in the Administration, the subject of contract in the House of Representatives. If the Northern allies of the Southern Whigs, should not, however, bring sufficient strength to the common stock to enable the coalition to dispose of the Chief Magistracy, then the Nullifiers will look to the accomplishment of their great object—the dissolution of the Union—and the building up a power of their own in the South.

There never was a better selection of a candidate to subserve their purposes, than Judge White. His position in the South-west—being born a native of North Carolina—living in contiguity to Republican Virginia—are all circumstances well calculated to gather round him from local considerations the support of a portion of the purest, most unsuspecting, and unsuspecting Republicans of our country. Judge White himself having taken the complexion of his politics from the atmosphere in which he resides, will himself be the least liable to suspicion of any other man, and will be able better than any other, to bear up under the impression which his recent associations are so well calculated to make. Then his friendship of old standing for the President, the great favorite of the region in which he lives, and the great head of the Republican party of the Union, will be used as arguments to persuade multitudes that Judge White has not abandoned him to subserve the cause of those who are disaffected to our institutions, and at open war with the Democracy of the Union.

To a party which can alone succeed by practising the grossest deceptions on the people beyond the malaria the South Carolina, these were strong recommendations to induce the adoption of Judge White's name, as one on which the Nullifiers might most successfully rally their Southern party. His age, too, was a strong circumstance in favor of the designs of Messrs. Calhoun and Bell. After having lent himself to their object, he will,

from his advanced years, soon be out of the way of their ambition. They do not look for success in their first attempt. Judge White is intended but as the pincer. When he shall have once embodied a considerable force, opened the way, and sacrificed himself on the first attack upon the Democracy of the Union, then the desperatespirits who now follow, will take the lead, and seize upon the discontents, upon the defeat of the South, in the person of Judge White, to give a new direction to the zeal of the Southern party, rallied under his standard.

In another paper we will show, from the tone of the South Carolina prints that of we do not mistake the design contemplated in the adoption of Judge White as the candidate of the Nullifiers.

A WEDDING. The bride turned a little pale, and then a little flushed, and at last had just the right quantity of bright becoming color, and almost shed a tear, but not quite, for a smile came instead, and chased it away. The bridegroom was warned not to forget the ring, and all were assembled around the altar. "I will," was uttered in a clear, low voice, and the new name written—and Sophy Grey was Sophy Grey no more; and she turned her bright face to be looked on, and loved, and admired by the crowd of relations and friends surrounding her; and they thought that Sophy Stockton was still dearer and prettier than even Sophy Grey had been; and then the carriage was entered, and the house was reached. Sophy walked into her father's house, her childhood's home, her home no longer—and the bridal dress was changed, and the travelling dress took its place, and all crowded around her—her father, the mother, the sister, the brothers, all crowded round her to say good-bye, to look and look on that dear face once more, to feel that her fate was sealed, to pray that it might be a happy one—to think that she was going away, away from home, away with a stranger! and tears and smiles were mingled, and fond looks and long embraces, and a father's mingled tear of joy and sorrow was on her cheek, and the sister's tear, that vainly tried to be a smile, and the mother's sob—and Sophy Grey left her father's house, left it with the bright beam of joy and hope upon her brow, and in another moment the carriage door was closed, the last good-bye uttered—and Sophy was gone.

Oh! how melancholy! how lonely does the house appear, where but a moment before all had been interest and hurry! Who has not experienced the deserted sensation, when those we have been accustomed to see are gone—when the agitation, the interest at parting, is over—the forlorn, empty look of the room—the work box, the drawing materials, the music, all gone—or perhaps one single thing left to remind us how all was—a flower, perhaps, that had been gathered and cast aside—the cover of a letter which had been scribbled over in the forgetfulness of the happy conversation.—U. S. Gaz.

COURT EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.

JORDAN'S ROW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this Establishment is now in complete operation, and gentlemen can be furnished with private Breakfasts, Dinners, and Suppers upon the shortest notice, and with all the luxuries which the market may afford. Preparations have been made to keep on hand an extensive supply of Fresh and Pickled Oysters, during the approaching season. The bar is stocked with the choicest Liquors, and will, at all times, be supplied with Melroe's best Beer, &c. The proprietor intends to spare neither pains nor expense to render the establishment worthy of public patronage; and as his whole attention will be devoted to the business, he hopes a continuance of their liberality.

A reading-room is attached, where will be kept on file, the different papers of the city, together with the Louisville Price Current, where merchants can have an opportunity of receiving such information as may be required. Savaril literary papers will shortly be added.

Oct. 1, 1834.—29.—1f

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MAISON COUNTY.—BOARD OF COUNTY POLICE, March Term, 1835.

THE Board of Police for the county of Madison and State of Mississippi, will receive sealed proposals at the Clerk's Office in Canton, for the building of a COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, for said county, until the first Monday in June next. The buildings are to be built and finished according to the plan and specifications for the same on file in the Clerk's Office, at Canton. The buildings will be required to be completed by the first day of November, 1837. The proposals will be required to be made separate for the Court House and Jail. The sum of from two to four thousand dollars can be advanced to the contractor or contractors; and the balance of the money will be paid from time to time, as the work progresses. By order of the Board,

A Copy attested,

17-3f SAM'L D. LIVINGSTON, Clk.

\$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber had stolen from him on Thursday night last, A HORSE, STUD COLT, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with two or three white feet, and has been shod and one of the shoes before is off. He is of the Kosciusko stock, and resembles the breed—his mane is long, with an injury or saag on one of his thighs which would prevent him from going far at this time. I will reward any person liberally who will restore the horse, and give \$20 for the apprehension of the thief.

JNO. TRIMBLE.

Lexington, April 25, 1835.—16-3f

GAZETTE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION, BY STATE CONVENTION.

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

Subject of the nomination of the National Convention.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"Who fills so vast a space in the public eye, and whose personal and official character, gives him a way unequalled in this country, and perhaps in any other. He was vividly marked by the hand of Nature for a brilliant career; and qualified by lofty and stern attributes, both moral and intellectual, for the high destiny which he has been summoned to fill in the world."—Col. Johnson at the Thames Dinner.

Col. R. M. Johnson.—We cheerfully give place to the following communication as expressing our own sentiments. Although we have carefully abstained from expressing an opinion upon the subject of the Vice Presidency, we have for some time looked to Col. Johnson as the individual on whom the nomination to the second office would fall. He is emphatically the favorite of the whole West, and here in New England no man stands higher in the love and confidence of the democratic party. Having no private or sectional feelings to gratify, we look upon the nomination of Col. Johnson, as admirably calculated to satisfy the republicans of the whole country—to give strength to the republican ticket, and insure success to the democratic cause. Besides, something is due to the young, the growing, the patriot West. The North and the South, have each in turn been honored with these high offices, and it is no more than reasonable that the West, in her turn, should be gratified, especially as she presents a candidate as well qualified, and certainly as acceptable to the democratic party as can be presented from any other quarter.

From the N. H. Patriot.

COL. RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The distinguished gentleman whose name is at the head of this article, is connected with many interesting and important events in our country's history both in peace and war. He commenced his political career in Congress in 1807, when the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake so justly excited the indignation of the American people. When the war question stirred the patriotism of the nation, we find him imparting energy to it in the councils of the republic, and sustaining with his undivided efforts the measures called for at that important period. No sooner was the banner of resistance unfurled, than we find him rallying under it in the field; landing on to battle and victory a corps of the lovers of freedom, raised by his own personal exertions. The Thames will cease to flow before the prowess he displayed on its borders will be forgotten; while history lasts, his exploits in that bloody scene will be gratefully remembered.

With almost all the great questions of the nation, Col. Johnson is in some way or other identified. He was never known to "dodge" or "bolt"—but with that calm fearlessness which is ever the characteristic of noble minds, we have seen him meet danger and sustain himself with power and energy that has made him to be respected by all. At one time we find him advocating the war; at another—even before the ink was dry that recorded his vote upon that great and trying occasion, we see him in the field freely pouring out his blood, in proof of the sincerity of his conviction of its justice. When the enemies of liberty in Congress attempted to tear the laurel wreath from the brows of the immortal Jackson, on the Seminole question, Col. Johnson threw himself into the front ranks of his brave defenders and came off victorious. Then again in the councils of the nation we hear him raising his voice as the advocate of the freedom of the American citizen from the barbarous liability of imprisonment for debt; and then we behold him devoting his whole powers in vindicating the freedom of the mind in matters of religion. The Sunday Mail Question was borne before the councils of the nation with a front so imposing as to appal any but the stoutest heart. To meet it required a degree of moral courage which few possess; and to oppose it an exertion of his faculty which is rarely made or attempted. Col. Johnson, standing as he did, as chairman of the committee, first in the Senate, and then in the House of Representatives, was destined to combat this appalling power in attempting to procure legal enactments for the binding of men's consciences. He saw memorial after memorial—yard after yard was unrolled, but he stood firm as a rock in the midst of the ocean. Twice has he met the most imposing and powerful combination that was ever entered into in this country, and twice has he successfully and triumphantly sustained the principles of freedom and the rights of man. Posterity will vie with the present generation in honoring him who had nerve, and head, and heart sufficient to resist and overcome the imminent dangers of that alarming period.

I have no intention of writing an eulogy upon Col. Johnson; but as he will probably be nominated as a candidate for the Vice Presidency; I merely wish to allow his public acts and services to stand as pillars of his greatness. In him we find all that can make man honored and beloved. Who has ever exceeded him in noble or generous actions?—in all the relations of friends and neighbors? Who like him goes about finding who has need, and then engages in relieving their dis-

treasures? Who of all the men in this country is more plain in his manners, more affable in his intercourse with society? Whose heart swells quicker at a tale of woe, and whose eye flashes so keenly and so terribly when the innocent are oppressed?

This great nation of freemen will do justice to this favorite of the West. He stands before this great people as the able and efficient advocate of Universal Education; the liberty of speech and of the press; the rights of conscience, and the accountability of public agents; and he will be remembered with gratitude in the day when their strength is called forth.

JOHN LANGDON.

From the Globe.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

In this day's paper will be found additional returns from Virginia, which, although not complete, give assurance that all yet to come, can only serve to extend the conquests of the Republicans, already great beyond expectation. The result shows with how much confidence the good sense of an intelligent people may be relied on, to detect and defeat all the deceptions and intrigues and combinations of sinister politicians. The people of Virginia have recently been plied by every sort of chicanery. Mr. Leigh and his Order of adroit Loyola nristocrats, have played the part of demagogues for the last two years. Calhoun's school of nullification disciples have invaded the Old Dominion on all sides, and displayed the zeal of apostles in the propagation of their new doctrines. The old time Federalists have most eagerly united with this party, as tending, by its revolutionary movements, to unsettle things as to furnish a strong probability of a restoration of high-toned Federalism, or a strong Government, to take care of the general welfare. In this last class of laborers in the late election, all Mr. Clay's and the Bank's friends were embraced. All the active, the vigilant, the eloquent, and the moneyed, of these various interests, obtained, in the Hon. Hugh L. White, an admirable pivot to work their lever upon in their late attempt to overthrow the republican party and principles. With one unanimous voice, and with his own consent, all these various and adverse factions rallied under his name, to put down forever, in Virginia, the fundamental principle of the Democracy, and of Representative Government—the right of Instruction. This at once unmasked the whole coalition of pretended patriots. Their excessive sensibility for State Rights was understood when it was discovered, that the real object of their efforts was to enable such personages as Leigh, Southard, Mangum, Black, Moore, and Pointexter, to put down the will of their respective States, treat their instructions with contempt, and set them at defiance. Their love of liberty and popular rights was made manifest, when it was perceived that they were anxiously striving to set up over the Government of the People, that of a vast moneyed corporation, allied with the great capitalists abroad, who hold the monarchies of Europe bound in their fetters of gold and silver; and were ready to commit the currency—the commerce and credit of the country—to the tender mercies of the great league of bankers. Their professions of philanthropy—of patriotism—of high minded and honorable sentiment—were fully explained by the fraudulent panic, in which the virtuous political leaders of every section of the coalition employed every species of the lowest trickery—impudence which would disgrace the most venal of the stock-jobbing crew—in the effort to create universal distrust for the purpose of breaking the local Banks—of throwing the loss of their depreciated paper on the community—of producing general distress and bankruptcy—and finally closing the scene with the sacrifice of thousands of well-doing citizens in the consummation of their double conspiracy of the Bank, and the interests of avarice on one hand—the Presidential prospects, and the interests of ambition on the other.

We rejoice to see that the confiding, the forbearing, the patient, and indulgent People of the good Old Dominion—the land of so many illustrious patriots—have at length put forth their wonted energy. They have roused themselves, after much endurance, and vindicated their character for intelligence and republican firmness by stripping those who have strutted about in the habiliments of her patriots, in a sort of masquerade, and hissing them from the stage. What a corps of mock Jefferson's she has dismissed from her service in the late elections! Gen. Gordon, for one, in sight of Monticello, proclaiming Nullification and Secession, for the doctrines of the Founder of our Independence and our Union—planting the briars of an ultra Federalist—seeking revolution through Nullification—upon the grave of the Patriarch of Democracy, who made its strength the very bond of our Union and the bulwark of State Rights. This gentleman, with all his pretensions to Patrick Henry's eloquence, and Jefferson's Republicanism, and Calhoun's patriotism, (heaven save the mark!) is doomed to inculcate White Whiggism in a private capacity. The loss of his labors in Congress will be greatly felt, we must do him the justice to say, by every branch of the coalition, East, West, South, and Southwest.

The people of this district have given proof, not only in the Congressional result, but in that of the election of State Senator and State Delegates, that they would rather put their trust in the virtuous, unpretending Rives, (who surrendered his station that the right of instruction might not be brought in question, even when improperly exercised,) than in Mr. Gordon or Mr. Leigh, who embody the

extremes of every political system. Nothing can be a subject of greater rejoicing, among the Democracy every where, than the redemption of the grave of the great Apostle of Republicanism, by the People of his district, from the hands of his enemies and the unfaithful. But it is not in this district alone that his principles and memory have been vindicated. Archer's, Taylor's, Gholson's, Deavenport's, Moore's, Allen's, Wilson's, and probably some other Districts, have repudiated the Representatives of the league, and with them all the heresies which seemed destined to supersede the true doctrines of '98 in the Old Dominion, and carry the State over to the alliance of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, and White, in the war now waged against the fundamental principles of Representative Government.

From the returns heretofore given, and those contained in this day's paper, we can state that the representation of Virginia in the next Congress will stand thus:

Bank and White,	Administration.
1. Wise,	1. Mason,
2. Taliaferro, (Nat.)	2. Roane,
3. Mercer, (Nat.)	3. Lucas,
4. Robertson, (Nat.)	4. Droomgoole
5. McComas, (Nat.)	5. Jones,
6. Claiborne, (Whig)	6. Beale,
	7. Craig,
	8. Boulidin,
	9. Hopkins,
	10. Loyall,
	11. Coles,
	12. Johnson,
	13. Morgan,
	14. Patton,
	15. Garland.

How entirely this result, together with the elections for State Senators and Delegates, have overwhelmed the opposition in Virginia, is seen in the following article from the Richmond Whig. He strikes "the flag," and amidst that all he can do, at present, is "to pray." Would it not be well for him to repent? Can the Whig, or the party represented by it in Virginia, ever hope for forgiveness, until they acknowledge the wrong committed in violating the will of the People—and recognise the right of Instruction, by obedience, instead of empty profession, annulled by acts at the moment of making them?

But although the Editor of the Whig strikes the flag in Virginia, and although the Telegraph promised to strike it, and that Judge White would be withdrawn from the contest in the event of the defeat of the Whigs in Virginia, we put no faith in their parole. They only ask time to take breath. Nay, the Whig in the very same paper in which he strikes his flag in Virginia, says that the scene of action is transferred to Tennessee, and that all eyes are turned to that State as a new theatre of the Presidential contest! And the Telegraph, we doubt not, will be seen to-morrow covering the retreat of the White flag toward South Carolina.

From the Same.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO WILLIAM T. BARRY.

At a meeting of the officers and Clerks of the General Post Office, and of the Washington City Post Office, assembled in the large room of the Department, on the 2d April, 1835, on the occasion of the approaching withdrawal of Major Barry from the Department,

On motion of David Saunders, the meeting was organized by calling J. W. HANCOCK to the Chair, and appointing Geo. PLITT Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented by S. R. HOBBS, and unanimously agreed to:

Whereas it is understood that the Hon. Wm. T. Barry intends soon to dissolve the connexion existing between him and the Post Office Department, and to give to our venerable Chief Magistrate the aid of his talents in another branch of the public service;

Resolved, That we cannot contemplate this separation from us, of one who has held such important relations, and displayed in his personal intercourse, such kindness and urbanity towards us, without an expression of our acknowledgments, and a tender of our good wishes for his future welfare.

Resolved, That the free and unexampled extension of the mail establishment under administration of Major Barry, is proof of his zeal in the public service, and his devotion to the wishes and wants of the people. To multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence, until they should bear its blessings to all—to our embryo settlements and frontier population, as well as to the older communities of the Republic—has been the ambition of the Postmaster General.

Resolved, That we entertain a high regard for the virtues and talents of Major Barry; a grateful recollection of his many acts of friendliness, and courtesy; and an ardent hope that his future lot may be crowned with prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary communicate these proceedings to the Postmaster as a testimonial of the sentiments and feelings cherished towards him by the Officers and Clerks of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington.

In pursuance of this resolution the following letter was addressed to the Postmaster General and the annexed reply received:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
21st April, 1835.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to enclose certain resolutions, unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of this Department, held to-day; and assure you, sir, that in making this communication, we perform a task most grateful to our own feelings.

We are, dear sir, very respectfully,
your obedient servants,

J. W. HANCOCK, Chairman,
Geo. PLITT, Secretary.
Hon. Wm. T. BARRY,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, 22d April, 1835.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, enclosing to me certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Officers and Clerks of this Department, and of the Postmaster, and his Assistants, of Washington City, wherein I am spoken of kindly, personally, and with approbation as to my official conduct. Having, at the invitation of the President, consented to enter upon other public duties than those of Postmaster General, it is certainly a source of the highest satisfaction, in separating from those with whom I have been associated for so long a time, to find that they cherish for me such kind feelings.

It is true, that "to multiply and quicken the streams of intelligence until they should bear its blessing to all—to our embryo settlements and frontier population, as well as the older communities of the Republic," has been my principal ambition. If I have succeeded in accomplishing this object, your faithful services have contributed much to duty, and fondly hope that the Government will duly appreciate them, and provide for you a more just and adequate compensation, placing the General Post Office upon the footing of other Executive Departments. I take leave with feelings of friendship for all of you, and with an ardent desire for your individual happiness and prosperity. To the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting, I tender my acknowledgments, and reciprocate most cordially the kind sentiments they have expressed.

With sentiments of the most perfect and sincere regard, I am your friend and obedient servant,

W. T. BARRY.

On the 1st May, 1835, the meeting being reorganized, J. W. HANCOCK in the Chair, and A. NELSON Secretary, the foregoing proceedings and reply of Major Barry were read, and, on motion of J. STEER, ordered to be published.

Mr. BARRY being waited upon by Messrs. DOUGLASS, SAUNDERS, and M. T. SIMPSON, as a Committee, attended the meeting, and, after an address, exchanged farewell salutations with the members individually.

J. W. HANCOCK, Chairman.

A. NELSON, Secretary.

MR. KENDALL.

It has been announced by the Telegraph, that Major Barry, the Postmaster General, has taken his leave of the clerks in that office, previous to his journey to the west—and it has been generally said, Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed him as Postmaster General. The newspapers throughout the country have been full of speculations upon this change, and they have not been very scrupulous in asserting that it has been brought about to aid in the elevation of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency—and that Mr. Kendall is ready and willing to prostitute the whole patronage and influence of the General Post Office, to such base electioneering purposes.

We think this is doing Mr. Kendall before hand, great injustice. We cannot believe, for a moment, that the people of this country are in any danger from such abuse of power. All admit that Mr. Kendall has talents and qualifications equal to the station, and possesses industry and business habits peculiarly well fitted for the discharge of its arduous duties.

Mr. Kendall is as well aware as any other man can be, of the violence with which he has been assailed. He cannot be ignorant of this charge also. He has a character to maintain, if not to acquire, before the American people, which must be vastly more dear to him than the success of Mr. Van Buren or any other man, as well as a high and sacred duty to perform to his country, by an honest discharge of the duties of the office, into which, as it is said, he is about to enter. The fairest opportunity he could possibly desire, will now be presented to him, to refute, before the American people and the whole world, the charges that have been heaped upon him; and to repel the suspicions that have been fostered against him. It will place him in a condition to triumph over his calumniators, and we cannot suppose he will be unmindful of the advantage to be derived from it.

Mr. Kendall has borne the cutting taunts, and significant sneers that have been levelled at him, with a singular patience, and this appointment will place a glorious revenge within his power. It will enable him to turn to his revilers with Christian meekness, and say, "there is the evidence of the injustice you have done me."

We never can believe, therefore, till the evidence is forced upon us, in terms that cannot be mistaken, that if Mr. Kendall goes into the Post Office, he will ever lose sight of his own honor and interest—the duty he owes himself and his country, by abusing the public confidence reposed in him, by a prostitution of the office over which he presides, to an engine of political corruption and intrigue, to subvert the views and purposes of any one, should it be required. We trust the people of this country will never suffer the humiliation of seeing the functions and powers of any department of the government so grossly misapplied.—Washington Sun.

From the Columbus [O.] State Journal.

The Cholera.—A correspondent has furnished us with the following remarks

on this subject. We concur fully in their importance and propriety:—

The eastern cities are already preparing themselves against the inroads of this destroyer. One thing is certainly known, that those towns are most exposed to the approach and continuance of Cholera, in which there is least regard to cleanliness; and upon this fact, the eastern cities are acting. We know, too, that it has generally visited the same places the third year from its first appearance. With these facts before us, and knowing, too, that cleansing our streets, alleys, back yards, and cellars, will at all events contribute to the health and comfort of our citizens, during the approaching warm weather, may it not be well to invite public attention, and the public authorities of Columbus, to this subject. Our town is at present in a bad condition. To abate and remove nuisances, after all their effects have been suffered, is but a poor apology for neglect of present duty. The streets, alleys, back-yards and cellars, must at some time be cleansed—why should it not be now done? But as many of our citizens would, perhaps, as is ever the case in a population like ours,—of themselves do nothing, unless directed, and the duty enjoined on them by our corporate authorities, it surely belongs to the city Council, as guardians of the public health, to act in this business promptly and efficiently.

Fine Fish and Fine Fishing.—Harry Slade, Esq. caught with the hook and line on Saturday last, off Buffalo Harbor, a Salmon Trout weighing 27lbs; and on the Wednesday previous, Moses Evans, alone, with hook and line took twenty-four, weighing 230lbs. Next week, if old Boreas will shift his course, we propose seeing what an Editor can do, but at this moment Lapland is a fool to our Bay.—Buffalo Journal.

What a glorious place Buffalo must be, to be sure. A salmon weighing 27lbs! Oh, that we could have caught that noble fellow! We would have bequeathed our pen and scissors to the (Printer's) devil—hung ourself by the same line—and stuck up the rod for a monument! Twenty seven pounds! Corinthian Tom never beat that.—"School-marm may I go out?"—N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

KNOWLES is every where welcome, and from the eloquent appeal that follows from the Boston Morning Post, it is not unlikely the generous city of the "literary emporium" will follow the lead of New York. The compliment would be alike honorable to that community and to the gifted recipient.

New York paid Mr. Knowles an elegant and deserved compliment; will Boston allow Gotham to be in advance of the Emporium? He is an author, such as we have never seen before, and probably never shall behold again. His genius has contributed to our amusement and instruction, and will add to the pleasures and refinement of our descendants for ages to come—he is a public benefactor, and will leave a treasure behind him for the good of his fellow-men, which time cannot diminish. As a husband, a parent, and a citizen, no blemish rests upon his name—his fortune is scant—Boston is rich—her inhabitants are prosperous—will not they be generous.

From the N. H. Patriot.

The federal papers attribute the defeat of the federal Bank forces in Michigan, to the "interference of the Catholic Clergy." They always find some reason, other than the rottenness of their cause, for their defeats; in this case it was the Catholic clergy, who did the mischief. But do not Protestant Clergymen sometimes interfere in politics? Who denounced the war and the administration of 1812 in stronger terms than a certain class of Protestant Clergymen in New England? And at the late election in Connecticut, no class of individuals, if we are to believe the accounts from that State, took a more active part against the democracy, than the same denomination of protestant clergymen who denounced the war. But we need not go even to Connecticut for instances in which clergymen have interfered in elections. At the last election in this town, no less than two protestant clergymen, appeared at the polls, (one of them at 8 o'clock in the evening) and voted against the democratic candidates. It therefore comes with an ill grace from a party who have always relied much upon clerical influence to enable them to put down the democracy, to be complaining of the influence of Catholic priests exercised in favor of democracy. The probability is, there was no interference whatever on the part of the Catholic clergy in the Michigan election; but if clerical influence is to be exercised at all in the elections, it is certainly much better it should be on the side of the people, than in favor of their oppressors, as has uniformly been the case in New England.

An abridgement of Universal Geography, Modern and Ancient, chiefly compiled from the Abrege de Geographic of Adrian Balbi. By T. G. Bradford. New York, Freeman Hunt & Co.

We commend this Geography and Atlas to the attention of Teachers and School Committees, (many of whom we understand have already seen and approved of it,) as possessing more than an ordinary share of valuable information. For the higher classes in our schools, it is the best work upon this subject that has lately come under our notice.—Spirit of the Times.

From the Spirit of the Times.

TRIAL OF MATHIAS, THE IMPOSTOR.

It is our ungracious duty to record the acquittal of this ferocious miscreant for the want of evidence, the murder of Mr.

Pierson, though no doubt remains upon every unbiased mind, who has read the testimony proved before the Court, but the death of his miserable victim was accelerated if not actually produced by the savage cruelty of Mathias, who suffered him to absolutely starve and perish in his own house, and surrounded by his family and friends, often forbidding him the slightest attendance and nursing, or even food, medicine or water to drink! And when the friend Mathias was prevailed upon to give him water, which was not until after the murdered man had lain almost naked on the bare floor for nearly thirty-six hours, having fallen helpless from his bed in which he was not suffered to be replaced, the wretch, holding high the vessel poured it, as he would upon a dog, into the gasping mouth of the dying man, then writhing in inexpressible torment on the floor in the last horrible agonies of his disease!

The Jury, on the question of his insanity, pronounced him sane, and after hearing the evidence of his participation in Mr. Pierson's murder, their verdict was Not Guilty. On the indictment for an aggravated assault upon his daughter he was brought in Guilty, whereupon he was sentenced to imprisonment in the County Jail three months, and for contempt of Court, one additional month, making four calendar months in all.

The extraordinary development of unfeeling and heartless brutality in this God forsaken wretch towards the unfortunate victim of his blasphemy and phantasmism is without a parallel, in this or any other country, and yet for want of sufficient evidence he must needs be suffered to go "unwhipped of Justice." Like that unhung villain Arery,

"He stole the liver of the Court of Heaven

To serve the devil in!"

and still lives and will soon be at liberty to promulgate anew his revolting and damnable heresies—

"O Heaven! that such foul miscreants should exist

unfild!

And put in every honest hand a whip

To lash the rascal naked through the world!"

One of the miming persons announced as an exhibitor, in a London Masquerade at the English Opera House, is the celebrated German Voltigeur, Herr Fredericke Adolphus Henry Seyer Kinkvervancotsorsprakenkinkengatchden.

CAUTION.

HEREBY forewarn all and every person persons from trading for or buying a note of hand given by me to Catharine Brown, of the State of Pennsylvania, February 1819, and assigned by me to her son Jacob Brown, of Jessamine county, Ky., for two hundred and sixteen dollars, as I will not pay it. I have offsets against said Jacob Brown, who holds the said note, and I learn from good authority he is endeavoring underhanded to sell or dispose of it, knowing, that should he effect a sale, I would have no recourse on him afterwards, as he is worth nothing.

PETER FUNK.

Jessamine co., May 11, 1835.—19—31

CITY OF LEXINGTON,

THE Mayor and Board of Councilmen will meet at the Council Chamber on Tuesday, the nineteenth of May, (inst.) at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of hearing appeals from any persons who may conceive they have been erroneously assessed.

By order of the Mayor and Council,
DAN. BRADFORD, Clerk.
Lexington, May 9.—1835.

A CARD.

DOCTOR PINCKARD, HAS Removed his Residence and Shop, where he has been to remain permanently, to the House corner of main cross and short streets, recently occupied by the Rev. J. M. Hewett and directly opposite Keiser's Hotel.
Lex. May 9th, 1835.—18—51

MEDICAL NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand some FRESH VACCINE MATTER, which I have lately taken from the arms of healthy persons. Those who are desirous of having their families vaccinated either in the City or country, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. From the attention will be paid to all calls on the slightest notice.

SAML. C. TROTTER.
Those persons whom I vaccinated some time since are informed, that if the desired effect has not been produced, to call and try it again free of expense.
S. C. T.
Lexington, May 9, 1835.—19—11

The Observer & Reporter and Intelligence will insert the above 3 weeks.

A STRAY MARE

WAS left at my stable some months since, by a gentleman, who said he would leave and call for her soon. As I have never seen him, or heard of him since, he, or the owner, is notified that unless he calls in ten days, proves property and pays charges she will be sold at public sale to pay expenses.
WM. H. GARNETT,
Lexington, April 25.—16—31 Water street.

L. B. SMITH, HAS recently removed his LAW OFFICE to the Sheriff's old Office—being the first door below Frazer's corner—near the Courthouse.
Lexington, Ky. May 1st—17—31

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken Mr. THOMAS DOLAN into partnership in his Mercantile concern. The business will, in future, be conducted in the name of

LEAVY & DOLAN, who have now on hand, and are receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDISE, of nearly every variety; which they will sell on reasonable terms.
WM. A. LEAVY.
Lexington, April, 22.—16—11

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Spring supplies of MERCHANDISE. To Country Merchants the usual inducements will be offered.
J. TILFORD & Co.
No. 49, Main street.

N. B. A LARGE supply of Ingrain and Venetian CARPETS, BOLTING CLOTHS, FLOWELED PAPER for Rooms and Passages, &c. &c.
J. T. & Co.
Lexington, March 28, 1835.—14—6w

HAY SCALES.

THE subscriber has erected, at great expense, a PAIR OF SCALES, the draft of which is 12,000 lbs., on Limestone street, opposite his grocery store, where he is prepared to weigh Hay, Stone coal, Live stock, and other heavy articles, at a very moderate compensation. The Scales have been tested, and their accuracy certified, by the City Inspector, and a License obtained to use them. Persons selling Hay, are informed that the City Ordinance on that subject will be rigidly enforced. H. M'GUIRE.
March 5, 1835—9-11.

BLACKSMITHING & WAGON MAKING.

[ON Limestone St., NEXT ABOVE THE JAIL AND REAR OF THE PUBLIC HOUSE.]
THE Subscriber informs the public and his friends generally that he still continues the above business in its various branches. All kinds of work in this line done on the shortest notice and in the neatest manner. He would likewise inform them that he carries on the Wagon Making, and will warrant all work done in this line inferior to none in the West. THOS. BRADLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 24, 1835—3-11.

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner, make up HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET WORK is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By a strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. J. EDINGTON.
March 10, 1835—10-6m.

IN RANKIN'S

MERCHANT TAILOR,
MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of COATS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSE, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash. Gentlemen ordering clothes, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

NEW LIVERY STABLE

AND HORSES TO HIRE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Livery Stable formerly occupied by Capt. Wm. Stubblefield on Main cross street, a short distance above Keiser's, (his tavern). The Stable is in excellent order, (having undergone a thorough repair) and is well furnished with every description of provender. As the undersigned intends to devote his personal attention to the business, he confidently expects a liberal share of the public patronage.
Lexington, March 2, 1835—9-11.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Law Department.

THE exercises in this department will again commence on the 1st May. Instead of four, the session will be six months. Students entering by 1st of June will have credit by the full course. The session will be computed in estimating the time necessary for graduation. Lectures on the various branches of Common and Statute Law, by Prosser Mayes, and on the Laws of Nature and Nations, Civil Law, Constitutional Law and Equity, by Professor Robertson.
Lexington April 27, 1834—17-1st June

WOODFORD COUNTY, &c.

TAKE UP as a stray, by Joseph Rogers, living near the Kentucky river, at McCann's ferry, a HORSE, 7 years old, 15 hands high, snip on the nose, some saddle spots, right hind foot white. Appraised at \$50 before the undersigned Justice of the Peace for said county, this 2d day of Feb., 1835.
JAS. M'CONNELL, J. P.

SADDLERY & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have purchased the entire stock of W. H. Ennas, and intend carrying on the above business, in all its various branches, at their stand on Main street, a few doors from the corner of Limestone street, and directly opposite to the entire Establishment, Room. Both the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled elsewhere in America, and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work; which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere. Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.
BERNARD O. BUSBY,
ROBERT HUSTON.
Lex., March 4, 1835—9-3m.

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER, Respectfully acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutcher & Telford. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just arrived. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.
Dec. 29, 1834—51-11

EARTHENWARE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EARTHENWARE, Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue—Edgall and Common Ware, now in store. Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers supplied as usual. JAMES & BROTHER.
Sept. 17—9-11



ASSOCIATION RACES.

AT the meeting of the Kentucky Association for the improvement of the breed of horses, &c. commencing on the 20th May next, will come off the following Races:

First Day—A Sweepstake, for 3 year olds, 2 miles out, 7 subscribers—\$200—half forfeit, B. P. Gray, L. Richardson, Wm. Buford, Willa Wiley, J. M. Estill, G. Webb, J. K. Duke.
Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Sweepstake, from Bourbon county—\$100 entrance—mile heats—4 entries.
Second Day—A Stallion Stake, for 3 year olds, \$100 en.—P. or P.—2 mile heats.
Wm. Buford, - Dunganen,
S. Davenport, - Trumpator,
J. Hutzcraft, - Bertrand.

Third Day—A Poststake, for 3 year olds, mile heats—8 subscribers—\$50 en. P. or P.—J. Scott, A. Cunningham, St. Burbridge, J. Erwin, J. K. Duke, L. Sanders, Jr. E. Warfield, D. Thompson.

Fourth Day—A Poststake, free—3 mile heats, 3 subscribers—\$200. R. Burbridge, C. Buford, G. N. Sanders.

Fifth Day—A Sweepstake, for 4 year olds, 3 subscribers—\$200, P. or P.—2 mile heats—R. Burbridge, G. N. Sanders and Junius Ward.

Half past 3 o'clock, same day—A Poststake, for a pair of Silver Pitchers worth \$200—2 mile heats—3 year olds—6 subscribers—G. N. Sanders, J. Erwin, J. Scott, Burbridge, E. Warfield, G. L. P. P. JOHN WIRT, Secy.

March 18, 1836—12-11

STAMBOUL.

THIS BEAUTIFUL FOAL-GETTER, HAVING his health perfectly, will stand this season in Lexington. The disease which occasioned his withdrawal from service last year, (this foal) has been arrested, and although that disease, even when perfectly cured, always leaves a horse stiff, the balance of his life-time, yet STAMBOUL is not so much affected by it, as is common.—The public are assured, that his health and his vigor are as good as they ever were.—Gentlemen who are acquainted with the disease, need nothing further, than to know what has been done in this case, to be assured of its effects. Particulars in Bills. THE PROPRIETORS.
March 4, 1834—9-11.

FRESH MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN NORTON, a large assortment of Drugs, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Surgical Instruments, Glassware, Perfumery, &c. Cold pressed Castor and Sweet Oils, Spts. Turpentine, Nitric, Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids, Seales and Weights, Lamps, English Calomels, best Soc. Aloes, Pulp Scammony, Aloes and Gentian, African and Cayenne Pepper, American Oil, Smalts of all colors, Japan and Boot Varnish, &c. &c. comprising a general supply of every article in his line of business, all of which will be sold low, as usual, at his Drug and Chemical Store, South at the Court House, Main street Lexington Kentucky.
Dr. Pierson's Welch Tincture.
For Rheumatism, both chronic and inflammatory, of the joints, numbness, sprains, &c. Do Cough Drops, for curing coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, &c.
German Eye-Water.
A certain cure for weak, sore and inflamed Eyes.
April 29, 1834—22-11

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW & ENNIS, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th inst. all persons having demands against us are requested to present the same; and persons indebted are requested to call and settle, by note or cash.
SHAW & ENNIS.
N. B. The business will be carried on at the same place by John R. Shaw, who feels thankful for past patronage and solicits a continuation.
J. R. SHAW.
N. B. Mr. Edwin C. Hickman is authorized to settle all accounts due the late firm.
Lexington, July 29, 1834—35-11

WHITE & GOLD DINNER SETS.

A SPLENDID Dinner Set just opened of White and Gold—tho richest article in the State.
White and Gold Bend Plates—Cup Plates.
Just received and for sale by JAMES & BROTHER.
Sept. 17—39-11

COLUMBUS

COFFEE HOUSE,
Main street, Lexington, opposite the Library.

GREEN L. PRYOR,

PROPRIETOR of the above REFECTORY, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has just completed a new and elegant of the entire Establishment, Room. Both the subscribers served the regular apprenticeship of seven years to the trade in Europe, and have been, for several years past, employed as foremen, in some of the best establishments in their native Country and the United States. They flatter themselves with the opinion, that they can execute work in a manner, that cannot be excelled elsewhere in America, and are determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. They have on hand, and will keep constantly, a general assortment of neat and substantial made up work; which they invite those wishing to purchase, to call and examine before they buy elsewhere. Orders will be punctually attended to, and the work executed with due dispatch.
BERNARD O. BUSBY,
ROBERT HUSTON.
Lex., March 4, 1835—9-3m.

REMOVAL.

JAMES & BROTHER, Respectfully acquaint the citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties, that they have removed to the large and commodious NEW STORE, (3 doors above their former establishment,) and adjoining the Wholesale Grocery Store of Crutcher & Telford. They have now on hand a very extensive assortment of

ENGLISH & FRENCH CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

embracing every variety of color and style, the greater part just arrived. Merchants and dealers will find it to their advantage to examine the assortment. The best reliance can be placed upon ware being safely packed, as a first rate, experienced packer, has been recently procured from the East.
Dec. 29, 1834—51-11

EARTHENWARE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF EARTHENWARE, Pink, Purple, Brown and Light Blue—Edgall and Common Ware, now in store. Storekeepers are informed our stock is extensive, and will be supplied on good terms. Housekeepers supplied as usual. JAMES & BROTHER.
Sept. 17—9-11

CABINET MANUFACTORY AND UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSE,

MAIN-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MASONIC HALL, LEXINGTON.

J. J. SHERIDAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself in the above stand, where he intends to keep on hand a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture.

Of the most Fashionable kind—viz MAHOGANY PIER TABLES, with Marble Tops.
Mahogany Centre, Dining, Breakfast, and Card TABLES.
Mahogany and carved, Plain, and Cherry HIGG and FANCY BEADSTEDS.
GREEKIAN SOFAS—EASY and ROCKING CHAIRS.
Hair and Moss MATTRESSES, &c. &c.
OLD FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POLISHED.

FUNERALS furnished on the shortest notice N. B. One or Two APPRENTICES will be taken to the above business, if well recommended TO CABINET MAKERS AND OTHERS.

For SALE—a large stock of

MAHOGANY VENEERS.
Also in his LUMBER YARD, in the rear of his house, Cherry Boards, Plank, Scantling, Clap Boards, &c. &c.
Lexington, March 1st, 1834—8-11.

Spring Importation!

J. T. FRAZER, Merchant Tailor, CONTINUES the business at the old and well known stand, No. 76 MAIN STREET, Lexington, Ky. where he will keep constantly on hand a general and complete assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Of the most fashionable shades and best quality. Also—an extensive variety of Half-hose, Gloves, Collars, Stocks, Shirts and Shirts, Pongee, Italian, India Rubber, Silk, Lustrous and Linen Web & net Suspensors, 1 Cambridge Handkerchiefs, and every other article pertaining to GENTLEMEN'S WEARING APPAREL. All of which he intends selling at the most reduced prices, for CASH. J. T. FRAZER.
Lexington, April 19th, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Drake and Frazer are requested to call and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.
J. T. FRAZER
April 3, 1834—15-11

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE STORE.

(WHOLESALE & RETAIL.)
JAMES & BROTHER offer for sale at their new Establishment, a splendid assortment of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, consisting in part of

500 BOXES Cut, Pressed and Plain GLASS; viz Tumblers, Wines, Decanters, Bottles, Flasks, Apothecaries' Ware, &c. &c.
RICH CUT GLASS, newest style in sets, or by the single piece or dozens; viz: Tumblers, Bowls, Cellars, Pitchers, Wines Decanters, Lemonades, Custards, Jellies, Dishes, Champagne, &c.
CELTIC CHINA DINNER SETS, various colors and newest patterns.
WHITE & GOLD BAND French China Dinner Sets; Barbeau do. do. Buff & gold do. English and French CHINA TEA SETS, Plain, Gold Band and Painted, of 32 to 84 pieces. White and Gold Band, China Plates, CUPS & SAUCERS, Cup Plates, Bowls, Sugars and Creams.
Plain, Gold Band and Flower PICTURES, Stone China, do. French China Ink-Stands, Toys, Vases, Marsh Pots Toilette Bottles, Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c. with a large assortment of Common, Persian, and Liverpool WARES of every description.
Also—ASTRAL LAMPS Plain Goud and Cut Glass; Mantel Lamps; Rich Cut Glass Drops and Shades; Passage do. and a variety of Hanging Lamps, Rich Plated Castors, Common do.; Candlesticks, Branches, Snuffers, and Trays, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Consters, &c. Japanned Waiters, and Tea Trays, &c. &c. &c. Lex., Dec. 33d, 1834.

NEW CHEAP STORE.

Opposite the Masonic Hall, Main-Street.
J. J. SHERIDAN, HAS now on hand, a large stock of fresh family GROCERIES, which he will sell low for cash.
Prime light Sugar, 8-10-11 lbs. for \$1, cheaper by the Barrel;
Single & Double refined Loaf 18 1/2 to 20, Crushed Havana Sugar, 7 lbs. for \$1.
Best Bunch Raisins, Almonds, &c.; 5 lbs. \$1.
Prunes, Currants, Pepper, Alspice;
Fresh Mackerel, No. 1-2-3;
Fine Table Salt in Loaves, Boxes, or by the pound Cincinnati Starch, 124 cents per lb.
Molasses 50 cents per gallon.
Refined sugar house Molasses, 75 cts. per gallon.
Best French Brandy, \$2 per gal. or 25 cents a pint; and very good Brandy at \$1 50 gal.
Old monongahela Whiskey by the barrel; or, 18 1/2 cents per quart.
Sweet Oil 37 1/2 cts. per bottle, and all other articles in the Grocery line, equally low.

DRY GOODS.

Among which are Corded Coats at \$1, Green gause Veils from 75 cts. to \$1, White Cotton Stockings at 25 and 34 and very fine at 37 1/2. Children's dress Caps from \$1 to \$1 25, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

A large assortment of Room Paper, some as low as 3 1/2 and 37 1/2 cts. a Bolt; Fire Screens and Borders. Also, will be sold at Cost, his stock of

Queensware and Glassware.

Consisting in part of elegant rich cut Gothic and Fluted Decanters, Tumblers, and Wines to match; also Tea Sets, Dinner and Chamber Sets, with Plates, Cups, Saucers, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
Lex. June 18, 1834—24-11

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the HOUSE & LOT on Main-cross street, on which I formerly resided in Lexington. Also an out lot on the opposite side of that street—and a house and lot on Limestone street near the jail. Those disposed to purchase will enquire of Maj. Telford, Mr. Richard Higgins or Mr. M. T. Scott, who are authorized to negotiate the sale.
J. J. HAGGIN.
Sept. 18, 1834—44-11

CHEAP

SIGN PAINTING.
In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please in favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.
JOHN JONES.
N. B. The person to whom I lent some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Handmaid to the Arts" will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 3d, 1834—17-11

DR. SAM'L C. TROTTER,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. His office is on the north east side of the Courthouse, in the house recently occupied as a Law office by K. B. Chinn, Esq., where he may be always found ready to attend to calls, day or night.
March 25—12-11

NOTICE—1835.

ALL persons indebted to me are respectfully and earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts. By so doing, the subscriber will be obliged.
THOS. C. OREAR.
Jan. 6—1-11

CASH FOR WHEAT.

ALLUVION STEAM MILL.
WATER STREET.
EXTRA Superior Fine, Common, Dyspepsia, and Rye FLOUR. Corn meal, Hominy, Chop, Shorts, and Bran.

The Mill Establishment having been put in complete repair, is now in full operation. The above articles warranted good, or taken back, will be kept constantly on hand, and sent around the city, in the Flour Wagon. Corn and Rye will be ground for toll or money, and Wheat exchanged upon liberal terms. The business shall be done in the best manner; the liberal patronage of the public is, therefore, respectfully solicited.
Lex. Feb. 4—5-11

MORRISON & BRADLEY.

HAVE sold their stock of GOODS to Messrs. MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT, who will continue the MERCHANTILE BUSINESS in the House lately occupied by them, and whom they can, with every confidence, recommend their customers and acquaintances.

In relinquishing the Merchandise for other business, the undersigned cannot withhold an expression of gratitude to the many friends who have supported them by their patronage.
R. MORRISON,
L. J. BRADLEY.

IT will be seen by the above advertisement

of Messrs. MORRISON & BRADLEY, that they are their successors in Business, under the firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT. We shall endeavor to conduct the business very much as heretofore, in the same house; and we invite the former patrons and all others, to call.

GABRIEL I. MORTON,
THOMAS I. ILES,
SAMUEL M. WRIGHT
Lex. March 5, 1834—9-11

DENTISTRY.

JAMES CHALLEN, Resident Dentist, second house from the corner of Main and Spring streets, nearly opposite the Masonic Hall. Is required he will attend on Ladies at their residence who may desire his service. He promises to perform all operations in Dentistry, upon approved scientific principles.
Lexington, Dec. 21, 1833—50-11

NOTICE.

INASMUCH as the Law of this City binds all and every one who uses SCALES, STEEL YARDS or MEASURES, in the City, to have them adjusted once a year, and having been appointed for that purpose, I therefore give notice to every one who is concerned, to bring them forward, and not lay themselves liable to a fine by the neglect of that duty.
MINAS HEARNE,
Main cross street, near 1st Presbyterian Church Lexington, April 18, 1835—16-4wb.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

BY OLD POTOMAC, NOW second to no horse in the Western Country, and one of the best sons of that famous and unequalled horse old Potomac; his dam was by Blackburn's Whip.

JOHN RANDOLPH is a beautiful mahogany bay, near 16 hands high; he will stand the present season at my Farm, 5 miles south of Lexington, between the "Tates" creek and Hickman roads, and will be let to mares at \$5 to insure a mare to be with foal, the insurance to be paid by the 25th December next. If the ownership of the mare is changed the insurance money is forfeited. The season has commenced and will end 10th July. Farmers who are acquainted with the Southern market, must know from this horse's superior color and form, that he is better calculated to breed from for that market than any other horse.

It is well known that Randolph has, from mares who never paced any, produced some of the best and swiftest horses of country, and no doubt if gentlemen would breed their pacing mares to him, he would breed as much pacing stock as any horse.
ALEX. H. ATCHISON.
April 1st, 1835—16-3w

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, until Saturday, May the 16th, 1835, to GRADE, MACADAMISE, CURB and PAVE the following streets and alleys in the City, viz:

SHORT STREET, between Mulberry street and its northwestern termination.
MECHANICS' ALLEY.
SECOND STREET, between Main-cross st. and Georgetown road.
SECOND STREET, between Main-cross and Mulberry streets.
MAIN-CROSS, between Water and Maxwell streets.
UPPER, between Short and Second streets—[sidewalks only].
MARKET, between 2d and 3d streets.
CHURCH ALLEY, between Mulberry and Upper streets.
MILL, between 2d and 3d streets.
WATER, between Mulberry and Main-cross streets.
MAIN-CROSS, between Short and 2d streets—[sidewalks only].
HIGG, between Mulberry and Upper streets.
HIGG, between Mulberry and Rosa or Vaucliff streets.

MAIN, between Walnut street, and the line between Samuel Redd and the heirs of Robert Megowan, dec'd.

A CHART exhibiting the grade of each of the streets, with a detail of the manner in which the work is to be executed, can be seen upon application at the office of the Clerk of the City, who will also make known the terms of payment. The proposals must contain the names of such person or persons as the contractors proposing for the work will offer as security for their faithful performance. Individual lot holders whose lots front on any of the streets or alleys aforesaid, required to be graded and paved, who prefer making their own contracts, will make it known to the Mayor and Council, on or before the 12th day of May next, in order to be informed of the manner in which the work is required to be done, and that their contracts may be incorporated in the general plan, that the work may progress at the same time, and be done in uniformity.
J. E. DAVIS, Mayor.

W. PONDREXTER, J. HAMILTON, T. L. LYONS, J. O. HARRISON, Committee of the Council.
Lexington, April 2d, 1835—16-11

CONSTITUTION WATER,

A CURE FOR THE STRANGUARY, GRAVEL & STONE.

THERE are perhaps no diseases so afflicting to the patient, or so perplexing to the Physician as affections of the urinary organs. In many cases, after years of misery and pain, the only alternative is a severe and dangerous operation, in which the chance of failure sometimes more than counterbalance the chances of success; any remedy, therefore, which promises in all cases material relief, and in most perfect cure—having also respectable vouchers for its efficacy, is worthy of attention and trial. Such a remedy is offered to the public in the celebrated CONSTITUTION WATER, which, having been in use in England, has afforded to the proprietor daily evidence of its successfully effecting all the purposes for which it is intended, and of possessing properties which render it invaluable in all cases of urinary disease.—Also a very general assortment of Medicines, Paints, Glassware and Instruments, &c. for sale at his Drug & Chemical Store, corner of Main and Upper Streets next to the Court-House.

JOHN NORTON, Drugst.
Lexington, June 27, 1834—25-11

LA FAYETTE

COFFEE HOUSE,
Corner of Main and Limestone Streets, lately occupied as a Dwelling House, by RICHARD CUND, Esq.

Conducted by JOHN CANDY, late Proprietor of the COFFEE HOUSE opposite the Stage Office, on Limestone Street.

THIS establishment has been fitted up in a superior style, and for real comfort not to be surpassed, (in the city), where refreshments of every description, including every delicacy the season or market affords, can be had at the shortest possible notice. BREAKFASTS, DINNERS and SUPPERS prepared in a style equal to any establishment in the city, and parties (for refreshments only) accommodated with private rooms.

TEA, COFFEE and SOUP, at all hours; CIGARS, of the choicest kinds; a regular supply of OYSTERS, Wholesome and Retail; CLAMATO, SHERRY, PORT, MADERIA, CLARET and other Wines, COGNAC BRANDY, RUM, GIN, Irish WHISKEY and every other description of Spirituous Liquors;

PERFECT LOVE, ROSE, ANNISEED, NOYEAU and Domestic CORDIALS; a regular supply of Louisville

BEER.

fresh every week, wholesale and retail. The Proprietor respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, having his Bar and Cellar stocked with Liquors of the choicest brands, and takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks, for the patronage hitherto bestowed on him.
Oct. 11, 1834—41-11

LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of a very handsome lot, situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city, on moderate terms—its improvement, except that it is fenced in with a good fence. It is a corner lot, fronting on Main and Georgetown streets, containing about one and a half acres. It is nearly opposite to D. Mc Payne, Esq. A reasonable credit will be given—terms can be ascertained by application to the subscriber.
HIRSH STEELE.
Lexington, July 23, 1834—29-11

BRICK MAKING & LAYING.

BENJAMIN FORD, ELZY HARNEY, and WILLIAM J. KEISER have associated themselves in partnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business, in all its various branches. Persons wishing any work in their line, can have it done on the shortest notice and on as reasonable terms as it can be procured in the city. They are now ready to execute all orders in their line. "Punctuality and despatch" shall be their motto; and they hope, by unremitting attention, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Their Brick Yard is near the Lunatic Asylum, formerly owned by B. Ford.
Lexington, Feb. 17—9-11

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS, FOR FALL & WINTER, 1834.

WM. H. RAINEY,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his customers and the public, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS belonging to Mess. Johnson and Reynolds, and has removed to the Storehouse occupied by them No. 45, Main street, two doors below John Telford & Son's. He is now opening a large and tasteful supply of

STAPLE AND FANCY MERCHANDISE,